# The People's Korea

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# Premier Kim Il Sung Celebrates Army Day with Soldiers

**From A Certain Spot, Feb. 9,** (KCNA Correspondent)—On the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the army unit to which Comrade Chung Byung Kap belongs.

The unit displayed unexampled heroism in the battles on the Rakdong River line and Height 1,211 during the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953).

Great were the emotion and joy of the soldiers who were honoured by the visit of Premier Kim Il Sung, the founder and rearer of the Korean People's Army and organizer of all its victories.

The Premier first called at the unit to which Comrade Song Tai Jin belongs.

After reviewing a guard of honour, he congratulated the armymen, passing before them who lined up to welcome him.

The soldiers answered the congratulations of the Premier with stormy cheers and hurrah. Their hearts were filled with the pride of being fighters of the Party and the leader and with the determination to devote themselves to the revolutionary cause of the Party.

The Premier waved to the cheering soldiers, with a smile on his face. He asked them about their life, study and training.

Sergeant Kim Sang Ho told Premier Kim Il Sung that the armymen would steadily increase their combat strength and further perfect combat readiness as long as the U.S. imperialists stay on in South Korea and that they would never lay down their rifles before liberating South Korea.

The Premier had a chat with model servicemen in the study room of the unit.

When the Premier came out of the room he was again surrounded by armymen. He posed for photographs together with them.

Then Premier Kim Il Sung drove for the army unit to which Comrade Chung Byung Kap belongs.

Here also the Premier posed for a picture with armymen. Significantly celebrating the Army Day with Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, the armymen renewed their determination to further prepare themselves politically and ideologically, militarily and technically to smash any adventure of the enemy by thoroughly carrying through the military line of the Party, upholding the militant tasks set forth by the Party Conference.

**Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, visited on Feb. 8 a unit of the Korean People's Army.**

## Telegrams

* Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent on Feb. 3 a telegram to **Dudley Senanayake,** Prime Minister of the Government of Ceylon, greeting the 19th anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

* President **Choi Yong Kun** sent on Feb. 8 a telegram of greetings to **Truong Chinh,** Chairman of the Standing Committee of the VDR National Assembly on his 60th birthday.

* Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent on Feb. 9 a telegram of greetings to **Mr. Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah** on his reappointment as Prime Minister of Kuwait.

## National Defence Minister's Order on Army Day

On the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, General Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence, ordered on Feb. 8 the entire officers and men of the KPA to firmly defend the revolutionary cause of the Party, going through fire and water if it is the call of the Party and the leader, and to further increase the combat capacity so they can reunify the fatherland and liberate South Korea, KCNA reported.

He extended warm greetings to the KPA officers and men on the Army Day.

He stressed:

The glorious road of struggle traversed by the People's Army and their brilliant exploits are fine fruition of the correct military line of the Korean Workers' Party, the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the devoted struggle of the KPA officers and men to carry through the Party policy and the active support of the entire people to the People's Army.

The unbreakable unity of the Party, people and army, the advanced socialist system established by our people under the experienced guidance of the Party, the solid foundation of a self-supporting national economy and the entire people's love for and assistance to the People's Army—all these guarantee the invincible might of the People's Army.

Today the U.S. imperialists are resorting more desperately to policies of aggression and war in an effort to stave off their doom.

The obtaining tense situation makes it incumbent upon us to heighten vigilance as never before and maintain an alerted and mobilized posture.

The entire men and officers of the People's Army should make full preparations, political and ideological, military and technical, for thwarting adventures of the enemies, by thoroughly carrying through the military line of the Korean Workers' Party, upholding the militant tasks put forth at the KWP Conference.

# People's Army Founding Anniversary Marked in Pyongyang

A meeting was held on the afternoon of Feb. 7 at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang in celebration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army which was a historic event in the development of the revolution of our country, according to a KCNA report of Feb. 7.

The theatre was packed to capacity with working people in the capital, men and officers of the People's Army, workers of Party and Government offices, men of science, culture, arts and the press.

In the platform party were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Kim Chang Bong, Kim Ik Sun, Li Yung Ho, Suk San, Huh Bong Hak, Choi Kwang, Oh Jin Woo, Rim Choon Choo and Kim Dong Kyoo.

Responsible personages of the Party and Government organs and public organizations, generals of the People's Army, Heroes of the Republic, Labour Heroes and participants in the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle were also in the platform party.

Diplomatic representatives and military attaches of foreign embassies in the city were invited to the meeting.

General Oh Jin Woo delivered a report.

Celebration meetings were also held in provincial capitals.

**Pyongyang meeting marking the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre of the evening of Feb. 7.**

## Korean Army Day Celebrated Abroad

Various events are taking place in foreign countries in honor of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people.

A friendship gathering was held on Feb. 2 at a signal regiment of the Rumanian People's Army under the sponsorship of the Rumanian Ministry of Armed Forces.

It was attended by regiment commander Colonel Daniel, representatives of the Armed Forces Ministry and men and officers of the regiment.

Colonel Kang Song Chul, military attache of the Korean Embassy in Bucharest, was invited there.

Addressing the meeting, the regiment commander extended warm greetings to the men and officers of the Korean People's Army on their national holiday and wished them fresh success in their work for strengthening the defence capacity of the country.

Military attache Kang Song Chul also spoke on the occasion.

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# Party & Government Messages to KPA Units

PYONGYANG, Jan. 6 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on Feb. 6 a joint congratulatory message to the men, non-commissioned officers of the 325th unit of the Korean People's Army on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the KPA which falls on Feb. 8.

Looking back on the victorious and glory-filled, militant road traversed by the Korean People's Army in the past 19 years under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the message stressed: The People's Army repulsed the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its satellites in the past Patriotic War of Liberation, thus defending with credit the independence and freedom of the country and making undying exploits for the Party, fatherland and people. The People's Army which was tempered and tested in the flames of the war grew into a more powerful army of cadres after the war in the course of carrying through the correct military line of the Party and has become invincible armed forces capable of smashing any aggressive manoeuvres of the enemy.

The Korean People's Army together with the entire people is united closely around the Party and the leader and is always defending reliably our socialist system and the revolutionary gains.

The message said that the glorious exploits of the People's Army are associated with the heroic deeds rendered by the armymen of the 325th unit.

It paid high tribute to the outstanding successes the armymen of the unit have made in making combat preparations and increasing their battle power with high pride and a sense of responsibility to add lustre to their feats in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

The message continued:

Today our people are rallied rock-firm around the Party and the political and ideological unity of our society has been consolidated as never before. The entire working people are waging a vigorous struggle for implementing the magnificent programme of socialist construction and increasing defence potential, holding aloft the resolutions of the historic Conference of the Korean Workers' Party. The whole country is seething with the vigorous labour struggle of the working people who have risen up to bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The revolutionary base of the northern half of the country has been fortified as firmly as a rock, politically, economically and militarily.

The people in the southern half continue to fight for the victory of the South Korean revolution and the self-dependent reunification of the country, and the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is undergoing a serious crisis. The U.S. imperialists are sinking more and more deeply into a helpless morass in face of the resistance of the revolutionary peoples in all parts of the world, and the international situation as a whole is developing in favour of our revolution.

The enemy can not dare fall upon us and even if it commits a reckless adventure, we can wipe it out and win victory, when the entire people and People's Army reinforce the defence system rock-firm by carrying through the military line of the Party on training the army as an army of cadres, modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and turning the whole country into a fortress.

The People's Army is the revolutionary armed forces of the Party whose mission is to defend the Party, people and socialist system, liberate the southern half and reunify the country.

The message stressed: The officers and men of the People's Army should guard with their own lives the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the socialist fatherland and firmly defend the unity between the Party and the people and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people.

And they should further prepare themselves politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, so that they can defeat the aggressors under any difficult circumstances, in order to meet the approaching great revolutionary event with full preparedness.

The entire armymen should firmly arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism, the policy of the Party, high class consciousness, socialist patriotism and unbreakable revolutionary spirit to become revolutionary fighters who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution, love the people, hate the enemy and display mass heroism and courage in battles.

The message called upon the servicemen of the People's Army to wage a resolute struggle against modern revisionism, dogmatism, sectarianism, great-power chauvinism and flunkeyism and firmly arm themselves with idea of *Juche* of the Korean Workers' Party.

*Meanwhile, the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic sent on Feb. 7 joint congratulatory messages and silk banners to KPA units and Korean garrison units. Those congratulated were the 244th unit, 377th unit and 301st unit of the KPA and the 3174th unit and 2106th unit of the Korean garrison.*

(Continued from page 1)

Korean feature film "On the rails" was screened after the meeting.

A photo exhibition on the Korean People's Army opened at the regiment.

Colonel Kim Chang Soo, military attache of the Korean Embassy in Warsaw, was invited to a get-together held on Feb. 2 at the Military Technique Academy of Poland. Present there were members and cadets of the Academy.

In his speech the Political vice-Director pointed to the struggle of the peoples of the two countries against foreign invaders and expressed his hope for the further strengthening of the friendship between the armies of the two countries.

Military attache Kim Chang Soo also spoke.

A gathering was held a few days before at the Czechoslovak-Korean Friendship Regiment in Czechoslovakia.

Present there were the regiment commander and other officers and men of the regiment.

Colonel Chang Myung Yup, military attache, and other staff members of the Korean Embassy in Prague, were invited.

The regiment commander declared at the meeting: If the enemy dare provoke another aggressive war against the Korean people, the Czechoslovak Army, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army, will fight against it. He said that Korea will be reunified and that Czechoslovakia will continue to support the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

Colonel Chang Myung Yup also spoke on the occasion.

Korean film "Chullima Korea" was shown after the meeting.

The Hungarian Army paper carried an editorial article on Feb. 4 under the headline "Red-letter day of Korea" extending greetings to the men and officers of the Korean People's Army on the Feb. 8 Army Day.

Indonesian paper "Gotong Rojong" carried an article on Feb. 3 under the caption "Path traversed by the DPRK People's Army." It wrote: The Korean People's Army is vigilantly watching the war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and has made full preparations to counter the enemy's aggression. The Korean people do not want war, but never fear it. If aggressors dare pounce upon them by force of arms, they will be wiped out once and for all.

# Korean Women's Union Greets Guinean Women's Day

Kim Ok Soon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, sent a telegram of greetings on Feb. 8 to Camara Lonfo, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and State Secretary in charge of social affairs, on the women's day of Guinea.

The telegram said the Korean women were rejoiced over the achievements made by the Guinean people and women in the consolidation of the country's independence and the building of national economy under the guidance of President Sekou Toure.

It expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the women of the two countries would further strengthen through the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

## *Korean Social Bodies Voice Tie with Angolan People*

On the day of international solidarity with the Angolan people, public organizations of our country warmly greeted on Feb. 3 the 6th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Angolan people.

In a letter sent to the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity expressed sincere joy over the achievements made by the Angolan people in their struggle to liquidate the Portugese colonial rule actively patronized by U.S. imperialism and to win freedom and liberation for the country. Their successes are a contribution to the national liberation struggle of the African people and to the cause of world peace, the letter noted.

The Korean people actively support the just struggle of the Angolan people and will fight hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism, the letter declared.

## Solidarity with Guatemalan People Manifested

On the "Day of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People" the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity extended on Feb. 6 a militant salute to and firm solidarity with the Guatemalan people in their struggle for overthrowing U.S. imperialism and the puppet dictatorial regime and winning freedom and independence of the country.

The armed struggle of the Guatemalan people, it said, is conducive to the common struggle of the Latin American people against colonialism and neo-colonialism of the U.S. imperialists and for national independence, peace and social progress.

The Korean people fully support the just struggle of the Guatemalan people, and will strive to consolidate militant solidarity with the Guatemalan people in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Committee strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets realize at once the illegally-arrested "political prisoners" and stop the suppression of the guiltless people.

It expressed the conviction that the Guatemalan people who enjoy the unanimous support of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples will certainly defeat the enemy and win final victory.

## 2nd Havana Dec. Anniv. Observed

A concert and film show were given on the evening of Feb. 4 at the Chullima House of Culture in Pyongyang under the joint sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean-Cuban Solidarity Committee in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the publication of the Second Havana Declaration.

## S. Korean "Diplomatic Rep." Rejected in Chile

The National Council of the Central United Confederation of Labour of Chile issued a statement recently against the posting of a "diplomatic representative" of the South Korean puppet clique in Chile, according to press reports from Santiago.

The statement pointed out that South Korea is under the occupation of the U.S. troops and is one of the many U.S. bases in Northeast Asia.

The "diplomatic representative" of the South Korean puppet clique represents a regime helping the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people, the statement said, and added: The Chilean working people do not welcome the presence of such a representative in Chile.

Recalling the fact that the Chilean people have long entertained good-will toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement denounced the South Korean puppet regime serving the U.S. aggressive policy.

# Revolutionary Upsurge Sweeping North Korea

"Let us effect a new, revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction" is the headline of the editorial of Rodong Shinmoon dated Feb. 3.

Reviewing the revolutionary upsurge now sweeping the northern half of the country, the editorial says:

Our heroic working class and entire working people, who have risen up for the implementation of the resolutions of the historical Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, are displaying extraordinary revolutionary zeal and creative enthusiasm at their revolutionary posts and effecting new innovations everywhere, with burning hatred for the enemies and a high sense of responsibility to accelerate the reunification of the fatherland.

The steel workers of the Hwanghai, Kangsun and other iron and steel works are making efforts in the struggle to improve the control of equipment and to step up technical innovation to produce more and better steel for defence buildup and economic construction. Workers and technicians of the Kiyang Tractor Factory are carrying into effect their resolution to fulfil the Seven-Year Plan successfully with material on hand by tapping reserves actively and assist the South Korean brothers and sisters by manufacturing extra tractors outside the plan, while the red miners of the Sungheung Mine are waging a spark-flying struggle to send more ore to metallurgical works.

But these are only a few examples.

On Jan. 23 the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic sent a joint congratulatory message and a silk banner to the workers, technicians and office employees of the Hwanghai Iron Works, highly praising their brilliant achievements and meritorious deeds in the forefront of socialist economic construction and setting forth their fighting tasks for the fulfilment of the resolutions of the Party Conference. This was followed by the presentation of joint congratulatory messages and silk banners to workers, technicians and office employees of the Kangsun Steel Works, Anjoo Colliery, Sinuijoo Rubber Facotry, Sungheung Mine, Pyongyang Textile Mill, Ryongsung Machine-Building Plant, February 8 Madong Cement Factory and many factories and enterprises, who are heralding fresh innovations in socialist construction.

The words of high praise and congratulations of the Party and the Government, are filling the hearts of our working class and working people with great emotion and pride, and powerfully inspiring them to a new victory.

The workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works, who were the first to receive a message of congratulations, rose up with a new determination and proposed a socialist emulation to its related factories and enterprises, appealing to the working people throughout the country to give rise to a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. On their heels came working people of factories and enterprises in all domains who adopted new resolutions, proposing or responding to the socialist emulation.

This is a very good phenomenon showing the burning enthusiasm and firm determination of our working class and working people to live up to the deep trust and great expectation of the Party and the Government.

The present situation is very tense and complex, as Comrade Kim Il Sung noted in his overall analysis of it in his report at the Party Conference.

The U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, are desperately escalating the war of aggression against our fraternal Vietnamese people and committing deliberate military provocations in Korea almost every day in an attempt to ignite a new war. Meanwhile, the situation within the international communist movement still remains complicated due to right and left opportunism.

Under such a situation the Party Conference set forth programmatic fighting tasks to turn the northern half of the country into a mightier revolutionary base capable of countering any unexpected development and, taking the initiative, to bring earlier the day of the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution by further reinforcing revolutionary ranks and powerfully stepping up defence buildup and economic construction simultaneously while continuously and thoroughly pushing through the Marxist-Leninist independent line of our Party.

To carry on socialist economic construction more successfully while consolidating our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the banner of revolution, is a way to defend the Marxist-Leninist principles from all trends of opportunism, big-power chauvinism and sectarianism within the international communist movement and a way to increase the might of the socialist camp and contribute to the promotion of the world revolutionary movement.

It is by no means fortuitous that today the working people of the whole country headed by the working class, the leading class in our revolution, have risen up to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, fully grasping the situation and the will of the Party.

This demonstrates the ardent aspiration, and steadfast revolutionary determination of our working people to relieve the South Korean brothers and sisters from their sufferings and to expedite the reunification of the country, frustrating the desperate new war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors overriding the southern half of our country. Now our working people are directly linking their day-to-day life and practical activities with the South Korean revolution and the struggle for the reunification of the country, keenly conscious that they must not hand down the divided fatherland to the next generation.

Underlying the revolutionary fervor of the masses today are the high political consciousness and pride, and unbreakable will of our Party members and working people who hold fast to the Marxist-Leninist independent line of the Party with one mind and one will, without the slightest vacillation in any wind that may blow in the international arena, and carry it through to the end with the spirit of self-reliance.

The massive drive of our working class and entire working people is an eloquent demonstration of their lofty revolutionary ideas to carry through the cause of our revolution to the end and their boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader and their virile features in making continued advance and uninterrupted innovation, knowing no conservatism or stagnation.

The surging political enthusiasm of our working people who have risen up in one body in response to the call of the Party demonstrates the great unity of our Party, the close unity of the whole Party in one ideology and one will around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and shows the unbreakable unity and solidarity between the Party and the people.

Thanks to this high-pitched struggle of our working people, the Seven-Year National Economic Plan will be carried out successfully and our revolutionary stronghold consolidated still more, politically, economically and militarily and the cause of reunification accomplished earlier.

In the course of this grand struggle, the powerful economic foundation which has already been laid will pay off to the full, the quality of products will be improved in all the domains, and our economy will become better organized and stronger and our revolutionary ranks reinforced all the more, politically and ideologically, and fuller preparations be made for meeting the great revolutionary event of the reunification of the country.

Let us recall the days when our people rose up valiantly and launched the great Chullima Movement.

In 1957, that is, ten years ago, a very complicated and hard situation presented itself at home and abroad. Intricate was the situation within the international communist movement and hysterical was the anti-communist campaign of the imperialists. In South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys were noisily trumpeting "march northward" and internal and external enemies were engaged in vicious activities.

In those days, our heroic working class and the entire working people, rallied close around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, took the first step into the historical, big upsurge in the struggle for socialist economic construction while waging a party-wide and nation-wide, political and ideological struggle for smashing the reactionary offensive of all the enemies and opportunism at home and abroad.

It is these same working class and working people who have risen up today resolutely to bring a new, revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction while making full preparations to counter a new aggressive war of the imperialists.

Today, our situation is very good and everything is going on well. All moral and material conditions are provided for a new, revolutionary upsurge.

## Agricultural Workers' National Meeting

**Photo: View of the National Agricultural Workers' Meeting held in Pyongyang**

The National Agricultural Working People's Meeting which opened in Pyongyang on Feb. 1 in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders closed on Feb. 3 after completing its work with success.

All the speakers voiced that the Korean Workers' Party and the Government made possible the remarkable development of agriculture and the improvement of farmers' life.

Stress was laid at the meeting on the question of placing agricultural production on a firmer scientific and technical foundation, and the arming of farmers with the revolutionary ideas of the working class was also urged.

Stressing that efforts should be concentrated on further reinforcing the rural stronghold under the prevailing situation, the speakers evinced the determination of workers in the domain of agriculture to take a more vigorous and mobilized posture for successfully ensuring food and other agricultural production in case of emergency.

The speakers pledged to do their best in the increased production drive so as to relieve the South Korean peasants and people at the earliest date and win final victory in the revolution.

## Korean-aided Porcelain Factory

A porcelainware factory built with Korean aid on the outskirts of Bamako was commissioned on Feb. 6, according to a report from the capital of Mali.

President Modibo Keita was present at the commissioning ceremony.

Also present was Ahidjo Ahmadou, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroons, on visit to Mali.

At the ceremony, S. Ndiaya, Secretary of State for Power and Industry to the presidency, said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not only rendered great technical and material assistance in the construction of the factory but also trained Malian technicians. The factory is a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of Mali and Korea.

# "My Boy, Why Are You Dead?"

## Cry of A Woman Who Lost Her Son in Vietnam

An old South Korean woman, together with her relatives, is crying her heart out before the tomb of her son who was killed in South Vietnam as a bullet-shield for the Yankees.

"Can I believe my ears? My son who said to me, 'We'll live on our own,' was killed in South Vietnam. My poor boy…"

The heart of a woman who had her son killed in the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, is laden with gnawing sorrows, and she bitterly beats the ground with her fists.

She is an inhabitant of Taiyun-dong, Pusan City, South Korea.

According to a city newspaper, her son, Lieut. Paik Cha Rak of the puppet Army, was dragooned to South Vietnam in October two years ago as an officer in charge of reconnaissance missions for the air units of the "Tiger Division," to carry out shameful "combat duties." On Sept. 27 last year, when he was flying on a reconnaisance mission, 25 kilometers north of Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh Province, his plane was engulfed by flames because of the furious anti-aircraft fire of the local Liberation Forces. He was killed instantly.

Lieut. Paik Cha Rak was her second son.

Furthermore, the Pak Jung Hi clique robbed her of her third son by dragging him to the war shambles in Vietnam.

The family left behind were plunged into unspeakable sorrows and griefs. The family whose father had been in bed of cerebral haemorrhage in over 20 years and which were stricken with this misfortune, was on the brink of ruin.

Paik Cha Rak's mother supported his family by peddling.

Misfortune does not come a single, however. The family were forcibly evacuated from their house. As a result, the family were compelled to change their place of abode, to become roomers, and their life became harder and harder.

Publicly clamouring about the "assistance to the families whose members are in Vietnam," the Pak Jung Hi clique are completely indifferent to the sufferings of such families.

Afraid of making his family sad, Paik Cha Rak left for Vietnam without telling the family of his departure. However, he could not set his heart at rest and sent many letters to his family at home.

He wrote in a recent letter, "On departure, my eyes were filled with tears when I thought of my mother peddling in rags."

Tightly holding the letter to her bosom, she said fearfully, "I wish I could have seen off my boy." Calling the name of her dead son and shivering, she is crying her heart out.

### "ROK" Casualties In S. Vietnam

The Liberation Forces in the central part of central Vietnam last year killed, wounded or captured 10,317 South Korean troops, wiping out 10 companies, according to a Feb. 2 VNA report quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

Last year, they put out of action altogether 125,580 enemy soldiers, including 58,051 U.S. aggressors. This is an increase of 35,700 over the previous year. American casualties were more than 3.5 times the 1965 figure.

**24lst MAC Meeting**

# Attack by U.S. Armed Gang Protested Against

KAESONG, Feb. 10 (KCNA) —Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, strongly protested to the U.S. side against its recent grave, hostile act of infiltrating an armed gang into the portion of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone and committing an armed attack against the Korean-Chinese side.

The protest was made on Feb. 10 at the 24lst meeting of the MAC in Panmunjom.

The major general stated that at around 2 hours 5 minutes, Feb. 2, personnel of the civil police of the Korean-Chinese side on their routine patrol duty in the demilitarized zone were caught in a surprise attack from an armed gang of the U.S. side lying in ambush nearby. This armed attack was dealt a proper rebuff by a self-defense measure of the Korean-Chinese side and all its three armed bandits were captured. These bandits had left the Chunkok contingent on Jan. 31 with a mission to intrude into the northern portion of the demilitarized zone and murder or kidnap civil police of the Korean-Chinese side. They arrived in an area near height 210 south of the demilitarized zone. Then, ushered in by six MPs of the U.S. side, they advanced to a place near the marker 0300 on the military demarcation line at around 20 hours, Feb. 1, and intruded into the area of the Korean-Chinese side across the line at around 22 hours.

At the meeting, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook produced photographs of the three captured armed bandits of the U.S. side, a chart showing the course of their intrusion, U.S.-made carbines, colt pistols, handgrenades, daggers, and other weapons, gags, compass, anaesthetic and many other articles they had carried, and thoroughly exposed the hostile act committed by the U.S. side.

He strongly demanded the U.S. side frankly admit its grave hostile act, apologize to the Korean-Chinese side, severely punish all its personnel involved in it and guarantee that such hostile acts would not be repeated.

### 100 New Tanks To Be Shipped into South Korea

The puppet Defense Ministry of South Korea on Feb. 2 announced that 100 more "M-48" tanks would be shipped this year by the United States to replace old-type tanks "M-4C" of the Army, acording to press reports from Seoul.

This is part of the "Army Modernization Plan" now being stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique.

# Pak Jung Hi's Campaign Pledges—A Blatant Lie

Pak Jung Hi's "Democratic Republican Party" made public on Jan. 31 an "election platform" of 12 points with "presidential and National Assembly elections" due between April and June, according to reports from Seoul.

In the "platoform," it promises the population to double national income, alleviate tax burden, build 1,000,000 houses and provide jobs to more than 2,000,000 unemployed people, thus bringing a "comfortable" and "sunny" life to the people.

It also blared that it would achieve self-sufficiency in food and fertilizer, double fisheries output and treble medium- and small-scale industrial production.

Not much penetration is needed to see through the hyprocricy latent in all these promises. Suffice it to recall the "election platform" of the Pak Jung Hi clique at the time of the "transfer of power" from the military regime to civilians in 1963. They were quite loud-mouthed about the construction of a welfare society.

But what they actually did was to sell off South Korea to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, drive out compatriots to the morass of South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder and fleece the people to a greater degree.

Their promise of "clean policy" and "guarantee of elementary rights to the people" has come to reality in the shape of "a kingdom of smuggling, a kingdom of corruption and a Republic of terrorism."

Their present "election platform" is only its revamped version.

They promise tax cut. But only a few days ago, they had published a tax revenue plan envisaging a jump of 4,900 million won in this year's levies.

(Continued on page 5)

# S. Korean Workers' Plight in S. Vietnam

A large number of South Korean workers taken to South Vietnam are now undergoing slave labour.

Some 10,000 South Korean workers and technicians were engaged in the construction of military establishments in South Vietnam last year under the name of "labour service." The Pak Jung Hi clique plan to send this year over 30,000 youths to South Vietnam under the name of "civilians" and 20,000 workers and technicians under the cloak of "civilian service corps" and "manpower export."

Most of the South Korean workers in South Vietnam are put in charge of the transport of combat material and the building of harbours, airports and auto-roads in Saigon and main military bases of the U.S. troops. More than 800 workers belonging to the South Korean Hanjin Company are undergoing hard work, unloading 2,000 tons of war supplies from ships and transport 3,000 tons by heavy-duty trucks every day. The workers building a military base in Cam Rahn Bay are cutting rocks in boiling heat to get crushed for a military road. In the monsoon season, they have to work in the pouring rain.

No small number of workers fall ill from hard work and are killed under the caterpillars of bulldozers.

This is remniscent of the forced labour imposed upon Koreans by Japanese imperialism in the past for the construction of military bases of the Japanese "Imperial Army" in South Sea Islands and Hokkaido in the northern Pacific.

The South Korean workers receive scanty wages in South Vietnam. According to South Korean press reports, U.S. companies pay monthly 100 dollars less than contracted and quite indifferent to the working and living conditions of workers. Technician Kim Cha Sik employed by the Hanjin Compnay was seriously injured in the spine on Jan. 27 last year while transporting gun powder in Qui Nhon district. But he was not given treatment because medical fee was not included in the contract and was sent back home disabled.

South Korean workers and technicians in South Vietnam live in constant fear from the moment they set foot there. Last summer, seven South Korean technicians working on a U.S. military project in Saigon died a dog's death for Yankees.

Yet, the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying hard to offer more compatriots to the U.S. masters, palavering that "labour service" is one of the major sources of foreign exchange and a means of relieving the unemployed.

# Koreans in Japan Fete 19th KPA Birthday

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on Feb. 8 said that "we, Koreans here in Japan, just as our compatriots in our homeland, regard it as our great pride and boundless happiness to have, as the genuine armed forces of the Korean people, the Korean People's Army which stands most reliably on the front line of defense of our socialist fatherland." He said this in his report he delivered that day at the meeting held by some 3,000 Korean residents at the Bunkyo Public Hall, Tokyo, to celebrate the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Hanging on the frontal wall of the jam-packed meeting place was a large framed portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, founder of the glorious and ever-victorious People's Army, with a vast expanse of the national flag behind it.

Chairman Han Duk Su, on behalf of all the Korean people in this country, expressed the greatest glory and the deepest gratitude to Premier Kim Il Sung, the creator and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, as well as to all the officers and men of the Army.

The chairman went on to say: "Founded under the personal leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and with the fighters participating in the armed struggles against Japanese imperialism as the nuclei, the Korean People's Army is the first truly patriotic armed forces that the Korean people have had in their history and which is always ready to do anything in their power for the cause of freedom and independence of our fathland." Then, he referred to the glorious path traversed, and brilliant achievements made, by the Korean People's Army ever since its founding on Feb. 8, 1948.

"Holding high the programmatic teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung," he continued, "the people in the homeland are concentrating their efforts on strengthening the country into an impregnable fortress, while promoting defense buildup in parallel with economic construction."

The chairman strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their South Korean stooges, for their provocative military acts against North Korea, which are, particularly of late, growing in number, clearly, as he said, with an aim to unleashing another war in Korea. "If the U.S. imperialists should go so far, in their military adventure, as to ignite a new war in Korea, they would surely be dealt a crushing blow," he stressed. He also denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique's traitorous acts which, he said, have amounted to make South Korea fall a prey to both U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism. Referring to the so-called "presidential and general elections" in South Korea scheduled for April and June, respectively, the chairman said that "neither of these 'fake-elections' is aimed in the least at improving the present situation in South Korea, but they are unquestionably designed to further consolidating the status of South Korea as a U.S. colony." He stressed: "The Pak Jung Hi clique, which, in its traitorous nature, overshadows indeed all the preceding puppet regimes, must be cleaned out at once."

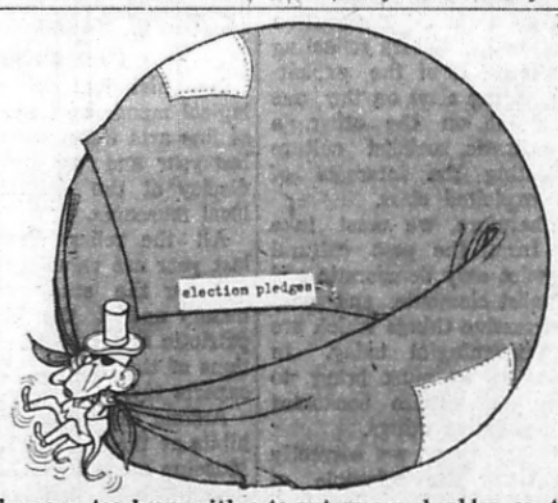
In the last part of his report, Chairman Han Duk Su called on all the Korean citizens in Japan to be united more firmly than before around the fatherland and Premier Kim Il Sung and to do more in their power for the promotion of CHONGRYUN's work in all its fields. "Particularly," he stressed, "the Korean people in this country, upholding the program made clear afresh by the Premier for the national integrity, are required to rise up in unison in their struggle to realize this supreme task of our nation."

Amid stormy applause, the participants adopted a message of gratitude addressed to their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung. The message reads in part as follows: Bearing deep in mind the lofty patriotism and revolutionary spirit that our People's Army has displayed, we, Koreans in Japan, will remain loyal for ever to our fatherland and to you, our respected and beloved Premier, while always cultivating ourselves in the spirit of love for our socialist fatherland which we will never spare any effort to defend. Wholeheartedly supporting the historic report made by you, our Premier, at the Korean Workers' Party Conference, and your teachings expressed in your New Year's telegram to the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, we will do our best successfully to carry out the six-point major task set forth by CHONGRYUN for this year.

The participants also adopted a resolution denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Similar meetings were also held that day in many other parts of Japan.

**View of the Koreans' central meeting to celebrate the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army (Feb. 8, Tokyo)**




**A luggage too heavy either to put on my shoulder, or to dream of putting on my shoulder** —*Che Jun*—

(Continued from page 4)

These traitors who pull down the plank houses of the poor, turning them out onto the streets in this severe cold, under the pretext of beautifying cityscape, who have drafted even a "three-year evacuation plan," are now putting on a savior's face, promising "one million houses!"

The braggadocios talk big about doubling fisheries output, they who let Japanese fishing fleets have everything their own way in South Korean fishing grounds. What a blatant lie!

Hoping to convince the people of their promises, they claim that the "First Five-Year Plan" has been fulfilled and, on this basis, the "Second Five-Year Plan" is feasible.

The "Second Five-Year Plan," the extension of the first one geared to the militarization of the South Korean economy, has nothing to do with economic development or people's welfare.

In their "election platform," the Pak Jung Hi clique do not conceal their role as a contractor in the U.S. war, declaring they will "increase defense potential" and do their bit for an honourable settlement of the Vietnamese war." Thus, they assure Washington that they will faithfully implement its Asian aggression and war expansion plan by continuing their all-out efforts for the formation of an anti-"communist" alliance, supplying more cannon fodder and increasing "defense potential" to provoke a new war in Korea.

The "election platform" of the Pak Jung Hi clique is, in a nutshell, an assortment of hollow promises and pledge of a traitor to his master.

## Foreign Press Lash "ROK" Troop Dispatch

Pak Jung Hi's plan for additional dispatch of troops to Vietnam is under fire in the foreign press.

Rumanian **"Informatia Bucurestului"** said that the South Korean puppets, having already sent 50,000 troops, are now scheming to dispatch even Air Force units to South Vietnam. Pointing out that these puppets do not conceal their intention to send more troops to South Vietnam, following the lead of their U.S. masters, the paper said: The Pak Jung Hi clique are rewarded by Washington in the form of "aid," but it is negligible.

Polish paper **"Dziennik Ludowy"** recalled that the Seoul lackeys were the first to send their troops into the war against the Vietnamese people. This is part of Washington's scheme to "internationalize" the Vietnamese war, it added. Rapping at the abuse of the U.N. flag by South Korean troops in Vietnam, the paper said: This is an insult of and a hostile act against many countries supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Hungarian paper **"Nepszava"** carried a commentary captioned, "Washington-Saigon-Seoul," flaying the Pak Jung Hi clique who, at the instructions of their masters, are working feverishly to send more troops to Vietnam, frequenting Saigon and Washington.

## "ROK" Diplomacy in 1966 Said As Traitorous

A South Korean magazine commmented on treacherous acts committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique in the past year in diplomacy. It wrote: The ruling party boasts that it set up a pyramid of diplomacy last year. But most of the people are sceptical about its being an independent diplomacy for the reunification and prosperity of the nation. The year 1965 witnessed the "normalization" of "ROK"-Japan relations, which was condemned as an illegal traitorous act of diplomacy. A contract was made in 1966 on full-scale dispatch of "ROK" troops to the Vietnamese war. Now we see ever-increasing dependence of the South Korean economy on Japan.

Pointing out that such treacherous acts are an obstacle to the country's reunification, the national aspiration for more than 20 years, the magazine continued: The policies on Japan and Vietnam blindly pursued by the "Government" have only resulted in making reunification more distant and increasing the danger of economic enslavement by Japan. Therefore, they are neither an independent diplomacy for the nation, nor a policy for the modernization of the country.

The magazine criticized the puppet rulers for sending South Korean youths en masse to South Vietnam now under the name of "civilians."

In diplomacy, too, the present regime, to prolong its days, is pursuing a policy of flunkeyism, concluded the magazine.

# Inheritance of Cultural Legacy and Education in Socialist Patriotism

It has been the consistent literary and art policy of our Party since the country's Liberation to educate the working people in socialist patriotism, arm them with the Party's ideas of *Juche* (national identity) and contribute to the cultural revolution by developing critically everything fine and progressive that was left behind by our forefathers, declared Prof. Kim Ha Myung, Litt. D.

He said this in a lengthy article entitled "Inheritance of legacies of national culture and education in socialist patriotism" which was carried in Rodong Shinmoon on Jan. 19.

Saying that a new socialist culture can be created only by inheriting and remaking all progressive culture created by man in the preceding periods and only on the basis of developing cultural legacies in conformity with the requirements of the new society, weeding out what is negative and carrying forward what is positive, the article wrote:

From its inception, our Party, proceeding from the social and historical conditions of our country and the demands of our revolution, has developed a new socialist culture on a national basis by taking a critical approach towards the legacies of national culture and closely combined it with the education of people in socialist patriotism. This has been one of the principles of our Party in building a new socialist culture and an important factor in its ideological work of opposing flunkeyism and dogmatism and establishing *Juche*.

The legacies of national culture give the people a vivid and living knowledge of the past of their country and the life and struggles of their forefathers. Particularly, literature and arts vividly mirror the life and sentiments of the people and are greatly helpful in educating people ideologically and emotionally.

There are many excellent classical literary and art works dealing with important social problems of the day. The history of our literature and arts are characterized by love for the country and people.

Through the classical works we can see who obstructed the development of our country and society and exploited and suppressed our people and who fought valorously for the independence, prosperity and development of the fatherland.

In enhancing the national pride of our people it is important to give them a correct knowledge of our national culture with a long history, its richness and inherent national features.

Our national culture has made a due contribution to the treasure house of the world culture.

In educating people in socialist patriotism through the legacies of national culture it is necessary to make a scientific analysis and appraisal of them and clarify their positive sides as well as their limitations.

In analyzing and making appraisals of the legacies of national culture our Party laid stress on upholding the contemporary and class principle and the principle of historism. These two principles provide the methodological basis in carrying foward the legacies of national culture.

Should one appraise a creative work as one of modern times, divorced from the conditions in which it was produced, then, its historical significance will be distorted and the work itself will become valueless. Therefore, any disregard of historism will lead one to nihilism toward national culture.

We must determine the historical significance of any work by how truthfully it reflected the social life and the progressive aspiration of the people of a given period, how much it overcame the limitations of the preceding period.

In order to correctly evaluate the cultural heritage, class and historical limitations, along with the positive elements, must be clarified and, to this end, the principle of historism must be combined with the contemporary principle and the class principle.

By "contemporary principle" we mean the approach toward the work from the standpoint of the Korean revolution and the interests of our people of today as well as from the standpoint of development of present-day arts.

If we do not uphold the principle of historism, we fall into the quagmire of national nihilism, and if we do not uphold the contemporary principle, we will deviate from the class standpoint and fall into the restorationist tendency of absorbing things of the past uncritically and of idealizing backwardnesses of the feudal society.

Literature and arts of the class society always assume a class nature. We find a reactionary culture reflecting the interests of the exploiting, ruling class on the one hand and, on the other, a democratic, socialist culture reflecting the interests of the exploited class.

Therefore, we must take in from the past cultural legacies only democratic and socialist elements, and only progressive things which are still meaningful today. In doing so, we must bring to light and criticize backward and negative things.

Only when we correctly combine the principle of historism with the contemporary principle can we avoid committing any national nihilistic restorationist deviation, clarify both the historical as well as present-day significance of literary works and contribute to the education of our people in socialist patriotism.

Our writers and artists have before them the tasks ever more actively to explore and carry forward the legacies of our fine national culture, bring our socialist literature, arts to efflorescence, educate the working people in socialist patriotism and better arm them with the sense of national pride and an independent spirit, Prof. Kim Ha Myung concluded.

*Progressive Thinker*

## LI RYOOL KOK

February 6 is the 430th anniversary of the birth of Li Ryool Kok, progressive Korean politician, thinker and outstanding educationist in the 16th century.

His ardent patriotism was well reflected in his ideas of national defence and education.

Contradictions of the feudal society grew acute and foreign invasion became more frequent, but the defence capacity of the country was weak.

Ryool Kok put forth his views on increasing the defence potential. His main idea was to maintain in face of the aggressors a well-trained army powerful enough to deal a crushing blow to the invading enemy at any time.

"We should prepare ourselves in advance so that the enemy cannot get the upper hand and should wait for a chance to beat the enemy," he stressed.

As Ryool Kok predicted, the Japanese aggression on Korea, which occurred in 1592, eight years after his death, inflicted untold calamities and sufferings on its people.

Li Ryool Kok was not only a champion of self-defence but a prominent educationist.

Opposing the reactionary view of the feudal ruling class setting store by born talent, he held that anyone could become a useful man with knowledge and moral virtues by receiving education. He proved his view not only theoretically but practically through his own educational activities.

Stressing that those who read books, closing their eyes to reality, and those who talked big while staying aloof from social life, could not become a scholar or an able statesman, he said that a scholar should acquaint himself well with reality and strive to reform the society on this basis.

Ryool Kok left behind a large number of books for the generations to come.

His progressive ideas of national defence and education were inherited and developed by the thinkers of the practical school and are today a valuable subject of study for historians.

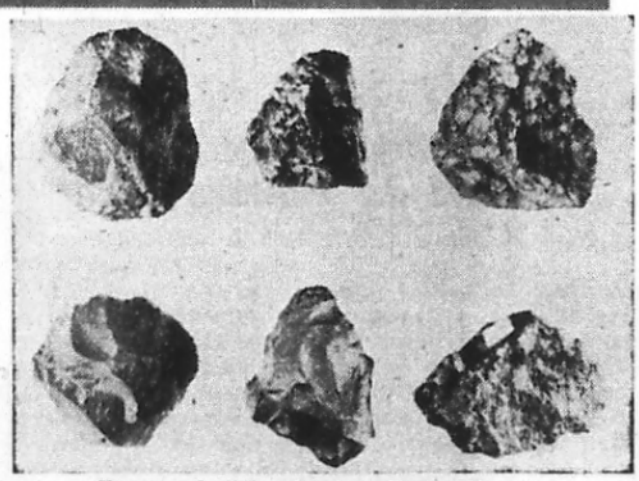
Li Ryool Kok's handwriting

## An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

Since the early 13th century, or Marco Polo's "Travels," our country has been called "*Korea*" in Europe. But in the Orient, its popular name has been "*Chosun*" from of old. The word "*Korea*" means "The land of a clear sky and crystal streams" and "*Chosun*" "The land of the morning calm." And at present, it is widely known as "Chullima Korea" which symbolizes the Korean working folk who are expediting the country's socialist construction to the greatest possible extent and marching forward at the speed of *Chullima*, a legendary winged steed believed to cover a thousand leagues a day.

Our forefathers, already in the Palaeolithic era, produced the "Koolpo moonhwa" (Koolpo culture) about 100,000 years ago and in the Neolithic age, created "*kamkeramik*," thus developing an original culture different from those of neighboring China and Japan.

Various sorts of arms like daggers the shape of lutes, halberds and bronze mirrors,



Korean paleoliths (found in Koolpo, Korea)

which are estimated to be used in the Bronze Age (1,800-1,000 B.C.) in our country, show the excellent creative talent of the Korean people.

The culture of the Iron Age was introduced from our country to China.

Our ancestors formed "Ko-Chosun" (Ancient Korea) in the 5th century B.C., coming thereafter to feudal society around the start of the Christian Era.

As mentioned above, our predecessors created, from time immemorial, a unique, brilliant culture, exerting thereby profound influence upon neighboring countries, notably upon Japan.

Many Japanese scholars once tried to spread false facts about Korea, distorting "Korean history." But today, such mistakes are being rectified and Korean history and Korean culture have come to be understood gradually by the Japanese public at large in an integrated way.

## Cultural Relics Protected

New historical and ethnological monuments and relics of fine arts were discovered last year and are now on display at the central and local museums.

All the relics discovered last year are valuable material for the study of our history and of the brilliant patriotic and cultural traditions of the Korean people, experts say.

Among the 5,000 new exhibits at the Korean History Museum are relics of Ancient Korea (5th-4th century B.C.) including a dagger with hilt, and ear-rings and other relics of the Silla dynasty (1st century B.C.-10th century A.D.).

## Relay Race of Korean Students In Japan

A relay race of Korean youth and students in Tokyo was held on Feb. 5 in honor of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Runners covered a distance of 44.4 kms, starting from the Korean Hall in Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and other responsible personnel, many compatriots and Japanese people saw the race.

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